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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 11, 1890.

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000 new subscribers, and to do it will give away 10,000 of the famous Treadwell watches to subscribers.

We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to every club raiser who sends us a club of ONLY TEN subscribers for one year. This is an opportunity never before offered, because this watch is not a cheap cheap watch, but a genuine, full jeweled, pocket-lever movement in a diamond-silver case, warranted for 15 years. Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as its name indicates, composed of pure silver and nickel, to give it hardness and color. It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the same clear through, and is so warranted. Now, who wants one? There are just 10,000 of them to give away, and we do not anticipate much trouble in disposing of them on these terms.

An hour's work will get one. We hope our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

Stanley's Raid into Africa.

There has been some misapprehension in certain quarters as to how we intend to publish our narrative of African adventure by Mr. Herbert, one of Stanley's party upon his expedition against Emin Pasha. It is not to be issued in book-form at all, but will be published exclusively in the columns of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

We predict that it will attract more attention than anything published on Africa for a generation. It abounds in hairbreadth adventures among wild animals, the slave-dealers, the cannibals, and other strange and hitherto unknown creatures of the mysterious continent.

Aside from its thrilling nature as a story, it embodies a lesson in modern geography brought down to a later date than any school-book printed, and no one who desires to keep posted on the world's progress can afford to miss it.

It will begin in these columns in a few weeks, and will be run as a serial.

Keep alive your subscription to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

We wish that our readers who are interested in railroad-fare reduction would report to us the fares exacted by the railroads in their vicinities, with the distances for which the fares are charged. Let each one state how far he has to go to the town where he does his trading and other business, and the fare required of him for the trip, with any other particulars he may think of interest.

Kaiser Wilhelm proposes to "fix" the Herenhaus, the German Senate, by appointing enough new members of his way of thinking to give him a working majority on all occasions. Unless he puts in some better methods of stopping the interminable talk-talk that they have in our Senate, his majority will not do him much good.

The most significant act of the recent Trades Union Congress at Liverpool was the adoption of a resolution demanding a law making eight hours a legal day's work. This was strongly opposed in the Congress—the trades requiring the highest skill being strongest in opposition—and the resolution only passed by a vote of 193 to 155. This is not regarded as settling the question, but that it will come up for a still more earnest discussion in the next Congress.

SENATOR EVARTS' amendment to the tariff bill, which the Senate has adopted, is intended to promote direct trade with China and Japan, and cut off the profits of the British middlemen. It provides that all tea imported directly into the country shall be free, while a duty of 10 per cent shall be collected off all imported from countries west of the Cape of Good Hope. This is sound financial policy.

The French Minister of War has ordered that nothing but French wheat shall be used in making army bread. Let Secretary Foster regulate by ordering all the French bread out of the regimental bakers.

WHO MADE THE FIRST PLEA?

The Portland *Oregonian*, a Republican paper, says: The United States has made a grave mistake in assuming the cure of a large class of our citizens, whose plea for aid, in the name of gratitude, has been both specious and impertinent. It has been supposed that patriotism was wont to make moving appeal to men when their country required their services, and that a sense of duty constrained them to take up arms in her defense upon occasion. According to the modern code of pension ethics, as formulated by soldiers' organizations and ratified by Congress, patriotism and duty are rated at so much per month. During the period of the natural life of those who hold there to be a meritable quantity. Expense it as its advocates may, it is plain that the true pension idea is that of caring for the soldier, named or named-less, in the service of the Nation, has been lost to sight in the enactment of the pension laws of the present Congress, and that through them an unjust spirit of class legislation, in opposition to the very spirit of our institutions, has found favor with the lawmakers of the Nation.

We should like to ask the *Oregonian* who made the first plea of poverty? Who was it, 30 years ago, that begged for assistance? Was it the Government of the United States? Then it virtually went hand in hand to the men who rallied to its support and said, in effect:

"I cannot pay you men anything like what you are earning at home. I am poor and almost bankrupt—you must make sacrifices for me, you must take a very meager sum for your service and to send home to support the loved ones you have left without support, and I cannot even pay you that in good money. You will have to accept my promissory notes for your pay, and I grieve to say that, owing to my troubles, these are heavily discounted."

Even taking the low view of the case that the *Oregonian* does, it is humiliating to have a veteran ask for a pension as it was for the Government to beg from the class of all others least able to make such a donation, a gift of their wages, of their little means of support for themselves and families? If it had demanded sacrifices from all its citizens alike, the case would have been very different. But it did not. It only took from those who had little, and were already giving everything. It actually sponged out of the men who fought its battles between two and three billion dollars.

It begged them to make this sacrifice to it in the name of patriotism. It asked no one else to make any such sacrifice. It did not ask the men who sold it mules or mess-pork, or shoddy, to sacrifice a dollar. No, indeed. It paid splendid profits to those prudent patriots. It did not ask the men who bought its bonds or lent it money to make any patriotic sacrifice. No, indeed. It has given back nearly \$4 for every dollar's value that it received.

The *Oregonian* talks about "class legislation." What worse class legislation could there be than the one it in effect advocates—that which puts all the cost of saving the Nation's life, all the dangers, hardships, wounds, disabilities and pecuniary sacrifices on one class, and gives all the advantages and profits of the victory to another class?

Considered purely as a business proposition, what should the men who lent the Government \$2,381,000,000 in depreciated currency be repaid \$5,000,000,000 in gold, with the approval of everybody, while the men who, in addition to fighting the country's battles, donated to it nearly \$3,000,000,000 in sacrificed wages, be bitterly begrudged the \$1,000,000,000 they have received in pensions?

We wish the *Oregonian* could be induced to calm itself down to a common-sense investigation of plain facts connected with pensions.

VETERAN OFFICERS FOR SOLDIERS' HOMES.

It would seem hardly necessary for the National Encampment to take the action it felt compelled to in favor of the appointment of none but veterans to official positions in the Soldiers' Homes. Certainly, if veterans should be preferred anywhere it should be for those appointments, and equally certainly there is no place where a political striker is more objectionable. He does not understand the veterans with whom he has to deal, and is almost certain not to be even reasonably efficient in such a place. The veterans do not like him, they do not believe in him, and will not get along with him as well as with one who was a comrade in the field with them. There is something more than usually repugnant in making these places the reward of political infidelity of patriotic service.

Yet politicians are ravenous, and they want everything in sight that has a salary attached to it, and very many glaringly unfit appointments have been made of mere "strickers" to places about these institutions.

Where State Homes are concerned the remedy must be sought for in the Legislature, and the comrades should insist upon the passage of laws which will prohibit the appointment of civilians to any office in or about the Homes. A similar law should be passed by Congress for the government of the National Homes, and in all cases the laws should provide for the removal of any civilians now employed, and their replacement by veterans.

HOMOPATHY scores another victory. It has been found that the erysipelas-microbe is a deadly enemy of the diphtheria-microbe, and when they meet in the human system they fight to the death—of each other—not the system. The best way, therefore, it is claimed, of curing erysipelas is by "inducing" diphtheria, and vice-versa. But supposing that the patient gets a few more erysipelas-microbes in his system than the diphtheria-microbes can destroy, or more diphtheria-microbes than will kill, and he is killed by the erysipelas-germs, what will become of him. His last condition will be as bad as his first, will it not?

KANSAS people believe that the slate for future National Encampments is arranged thus: Detroit, 1891; Topeka, 1892; Chicago, 1893.

FAIR FARE IS ONE CENT A MILE.

The fares for all railroad travel are exorbitant, and those for short distances particularly so. Through fares have been reduced on account of the resistance of travelers to the large amounts exacted for a trip between one distant city to another, by rate among competing lines, and by the influence of business men, anxious to facilitate access to them by their customers. For example, it was to the interest of the merchants of Chicago that their customers, and those whom they would like to make customers in the territory adjacent to Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, should be able to come to Chicago as cheaply as they could visit the other cities, and so they worked for a reduction of fares, which was met by similar tactics on the part of their competitors.

But none of these influences had any effect upon the local fares, in which most of the people's money is spent. There the roads have had the people at their mercy, and could do as they pleased. The amount is too small in individual instances to be worth making trouble for. Passengers have paid and grumbled, and that is all. Millions in the aggregate have been taken away from the public every year, which have been absolute spoliation of the people.

It is singular with what bold effrontery this has been and is done. For example, in some of the States there are laws prohibiting charging more than three cents a mile. In others this prohibitory maximum is part of the terms of the charters. Before the war the tariffs were arranged on this basis. During the war an internal revenue tax of 25 per cent. on gross receipts was levied on railroads. These immediately shouldered this burden upon the public, by getting laws passed permitting them to increase the price of tickets to an amount equal to the tax. Gaining this privilege they made it the basis of an enormous advance. Granted an inch they took a full ell. Where the tax would have added, say, one cent, they put on from 10 to 20 cents, and charged four and five cents a mile, and even higher. For example, where a ticket for 12 miles under the old three-cent rates sold for 36 cents, they charged 45, 60, and even 60 cents.

In a few years the Government took the tax off the railroads, but these had no idea of restoring the old rates, and many of them have gone on now for nearly 30 years, charging the full war-time rates.

One excuse for this is that they must make the local fares make up for the low rates on through tickets. If some public-spirited persons were to bring the matter before the courts, the roads could be compelled to reduce their charges to within the legal limits. But prudent men fear to enter into such a contest with powerful corporations, which are known to be more revengeful than private individuals, and have unlimited opportunities for wreaking their spite.

The amount of money that is wrongfully taken from the people every year by these unjust exactions is many millions. The railroads of the country carry about 500,000,000 passengers a year. If the average extortion above legal rates is only so much as 10 cents on each ticket, the total extortion reaches the enormous sum of \$50,000,000, or nearly \$1,000,000 a week. This throws into the shade the extortions of any other trust or monopoly that can be named, even by the most impassioned orator. It is money, too, that is taken directly out of the pockets of the common people—of men and women making journeys of necessity, of affection and friendship. It is a blighting tax on people of moderate means, and interferes harmfully with a thousand interests.

Fair fare is one cent a mile.

LIVING IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

"Of course wages are much lower in England than here," say the free traders, "but then the workmen really live much better, because everything is so much cheaper." The only difficulty about the latter part of this statement is that it is not a particle of truth in it. The main part of the cost of a workman's living is that of the bread and meat required to sustain his body in working condition. Bread and meat must be very much higher in England than here, because to the cost here must be added the expense of transporting them across the ocean and selling them there, with every hand that they pass through plucking out a profit. Unless they can show that an English workman requires very much less bread and meat than his American brother, and that shipmasters carry flour and beef across the Atlantic for free, it will be difficult to show how living can be cheaper in England than America. It may be cheaper for rich people, a large portion of whose expenditures are for servants and luxuries. These are undeniably cheaper across the water. But for common people, to whom the flour barrel is an object of solicitude, and the butcher's bill a constant care, America is much the cheaper place to live.

SOME striking illustrations of the "good times" the working people have in "merrie England" were presented to the Trades Union Congress. For example, the women employed in chain-making—a very hard and exhausting labor, which no one in this country would think of allowing women to do—put in 75 hours of work a week, for which they were paid 30 pence—60 cents. How much good, wholesome American beef and bread can these poor women buy for their 60 cents, to sustain their bodies through a week of 124 hours hard work every day? How much will they have left to give themselves the pleasant homes and the comfortable clothing of the American working people? The ruling wages in the mills of Belfast, where 70,000 people are employed, are somewhat better, being from eight to nine shillings (from \$2 to \$2.25) a week.

THE SONS OF VETERANS.

The ninth National Encampment of the Sons of Veterans is a source of genuine gratification to all friends of the Order. No organization in the country has been more solidly prosperous than it has in the last few years. It has demonstrated that it is founded on correct principles, that there is strong need of it in the country, that the people generally look upon it with favor, and that it is in the hands of men who will develop to the uttermost its numbers, strength and usefulness. These are the essential requirements, and having proved to have these the future of the Order is brilliant. All that is necessary is to persevere in the course so far followed with the same steadfastness and wisdom, and the result will be of immense value to the country and advantage to each individual member.

The Order has been particularly fortunate in the Commander-in-Chief who has just handed over the gavel to his successor. Gen. Chas. F. Griffin, of Indiana, is a young man of unusual ability, with talents for organization and administration which are rarely found. He has shown this not only in his term as Commander-in-Chief, but also as Secretary of State for Indiana for two terms. He has devoted himself to building up and consolidating the Order, and his measures have been well taken and successful. In this work he has had the able assistance of Lieut. Gen. H. B. Bagley, of West Virginia, and Maj. Gen. George W. Pollitt, of New Jersey, both men of decided ability and unlimited devotion to the Order.

Gen. Griffin was earnestly pressed to stand for re-election, but he declined with great positiveness.

During the year 671 new Camps were organized, and the membership of the Order increased 10,948. Altogether 26,000 new members were mustered in.

The new Commander-in-Chief, Leland J. Webb, of Topeka, Kan., will be a worthy successor to Gen. Griffin, and under his administration the Order will augment its prosperity. He is not only a son of a veteran, but a veteran himself, having at the mature age of 15 entered upon the responsible duties of driver of the lead-team of one of Waterhouse's guns. He served through the war, and was severely wounded at Gettysburg. After his discharge he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1869, and removing to Columbia, Kan., became the first Mayor of the town. He subsequently served a term in the Kansas Legislature, and 10 years ago took up his residence in Topeka, of which city he is now one of the leading lawyers. He is an active G.A.R. man, and is now Judge-Advocate of the Department of Kansas. He was the first Captain of Old Abe Camp, No. 16, S. of V., Topeka, and was afterward Commander of the Third Grand Division, at that time composed of the States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota and Kentucky. He found the Grand Division in bad shape, but undertook its reorganization with energy, and at the end of his year had the satisfaction of turning over to his successor double the number of Camps, all in fine working order, with more than double the membership. The same measure of success attended his administration of the Division of Kansas, to the Colony of which he was elected in March, 1886, and a year later turned the Division over to his successor with three times as many Camps, and three times as many members as it had when he took hold. He worked hard to secure the recognition of the Order by the G.A.R., and was at last successful in his efforts at the 23d National Encampment, at Milwaukee. This record shows the stuff that is in the new Chief, and the hopes that the Order may justly place in his administration.

WHAT helped to greatly embarrass the Government in getting money at the outbreak of the war was that the practical free trade which the Southern leaders had imposed upon the country had drained it of most of the gold which had been dug in such lavish quantities from the mines of California. In his report for 1861 the Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. S. P. Chase—said:

From the most reliable data obtainable, I estimate the amount of specie in the United States at the date of this report, October, 1861, at from \$275,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Of this amount all but \$25,000,000, it is safe to assume, is held within the loyal States of the Union. The recent estimates of the amount of coin in the country have been too high. Due allowance does not appear to have been made for the large exportation of specie which, commencing in the year 1853, continued with but little interruption until the latter part of the year 1860. During this period the exports of specie exceeded the imports and bullion derived from domestic sources nearly \$150,000,000.

The period mentioned was the most productive in the history of California gold mining. Yet the policy was so suicidal that we sent out of the country every year about \$50,000,000 more than we got from all our agricultural exports and all the wealth that our mines could dig from the wealth of precious metals discovered on the Pacific Coast. How long would it have taken such a policy to have brought hopeless bankruptcy upon us?

THERE are signs of awakening among the fellow-citizens of Jesse James and Cole Younger. One of them has written to his favorite paper—the St. Louis *Republic*—to know the names of the Twelve Apostles. We doubt if the *Republic* can answer correctly, and doubt still more that it will tell the truth if it knows it. It rarely does, when there is anything to be gained by telling a lie.

A NEW YORK Central freight train left the track near Syracuse to crash through a saloon some distance away and smash bottles and liquors into eternal ruin. Is this a new method of campaign devised by the Prohibitionists?

SUBSTITUTES.

After all, how many substitutes were there? The soldier-hating papers would make it appear that a large proportion of the army and of the veterans who still survive were substitutes. The report of the Provost Marshal-General shows that the six New England States sent 375,131 men into the field, of whom but 24,613, or one in every 15, were substitutes. Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York sent altogether 914,164 men, of whom 81,956, or nearly one in 12, were substitutes. The Western States and Territories sent 1,098,088 soldiers, of whom but 23,750, or one in 48, were substitutes. Tens of thousands of these substitutes were just as patriotic soldiers as the army had, and fought just as bravely. They were men who had wives, children or mothers and sisters dependent upon them, and did not want to go into the army without making some provision for their support.

A VERY interesting question is to be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States, by the National Religious Liberty Association. Mr. R. M. King, of Obion Co., Tenn., belongs to that rather numerous sect of strict Christians who believe that the seventh day of the week should be observed as the Sabbath, instead of the first. He therefore keeps Saturday with the greatest strictness, but goes about his farmwork as usual on Sunday. Last March his scandalized neighbors had him arrested, convicted and fined, under the laws of Tennessee punishing the performance of ordinary labor on the Sabbath. The Religious Liberty Association has induced him to appeal to the Supreme Court, and will aid him in carrying the case through. The ruling of the Supreme Court will be awaited with great interest, for it must be confessed it has a knotty point to determine. Substantially everybody, Christians, Jews, Mahomedans and Agnostics, admit that it is of the highest importance that one day of the week shall be kept as a day of rest. Those who do not accept this on religious grounds, do so on scientific, sanitary, economical and moral bases. Mr. King's lawyers will doubtless make the point that neither Congress nor any Legislature has the authority for any secular reason to prohibit any citizen from following his usual vocation, in an orderly, lawful manner, every day in the year. Not having the authority for a secular reason, it cannot have it for a religious reason, since the Constitution prohibits anything favoring of religious legislation. Furthermore, they will say, if the legislation is admitted to have a religious basis, Mr. King has just as much right to select his day for observing as the Sabbath, as other religiousists have for selecting theirs. Against this it will be argued that the observance of the Sabbath as a day of rest is not a matter of religion, but of well-established public policy; that to be really a day of rest its observance must be universal; one-half or three-quarters of the community would be deprived of much of their rest, if the other half or quarter persist in working; that this is a matter within the police power of the States, and that Mr. King, while he has an entire right to follow the dictates of his conscience as to the day he will observe, must not interfere with the general observance of another day by the mass of his fellow-citizens. Our belief is that the decision will be against him.

THE immigration into this country for the year ending June 30, will probably be near 500,000. For the 11 months ending May 31, the number was 392,560. This is a few thousand more than the average of recent years, but is below that of the years from 1850 to 1883 inclusive. The highest number was in 1882, when 788,592 immigrants came in. For the first time in the history of the country the Italian immigrants will outnumber the Irish. So far the number of Irish coming to this country has been second only to that of the Germans. This year the Italians will be somewhat in excess. The Italian immigration has risen with wonderful rapidity, as will be seen by the following figures:

In 1885..... 13,618
In 1886..... 21,322
In 1887..... 47,622
In 1888..... 51,538

This year it will probably be in excess of 60,000. The complaint already is strong in many large cities that the Italians are working cheaper, living on less, and driving out the Germans and Irish, as the Hungarians and Bohemians have been doing in the coal and iron regions. We may expect soon a strong political movement, with the Irish and Germans at the bottom of it, for restricting the immigration from Italy and Austria-Hungary.

JOHN BURNS, the great leader of the striking London dockmen, did not make a good impression on the Trades Union Congress at Liverpool. He was too arrogant and overbearing, and so missed a fine opportunity of becoming a leader among English workmen, which most people seemed willing to accord him.

AMID all the dust and smudge of many words of unwisdom, confusing council, this single fact stands out as distinct and unchanging as the pyramids in the midst of a dust-storm: That manufacturing nations have gathered to themselves the wealth of the world, while countries which exported agricultural products have steadily grown poorer until inevitable bankruptcy overcame them.

NEW YORK wants Congress to establish a Summer Capital, and locate it on Manhattan Island. That is not the place for it at all. Let it be on Lookout Mountain, or Mackinac Island, or in the Yellowstone Park.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending Sept. 6, 1890, 27,392 claims were received, of which 563 were original invalid, 473 widows, 6 war of 1812, 6 bounty land, 39 navy, 1 old war, 33 on account of Mexican service, 94 general, and 2,521 applications for increase; act of June 27, 1890, 23,725.

Number of rejected claims returned, 320. The names and postoffice addresses of 2,567 comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 82,546 pieces of mail matter received; 34,917 letters and blanks sent out.

The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 431; reports and cases from Special Examiners, 1,056; cases on hand for special examination, 9,059.

Report of certificates issued during the week: Original, 330; increase, 1,097; release, 29; restoration, 21; duplicate, 1; awarded, 51; act of March 4, 1890, 9; June 27, 1888; total, 2,110.

What will the Free-Trade, soldier-hating papers have to malign when the veterans are dead and gone? Then what hypocritical tears they will weep over their graves!

TRIBUNES.

FOUND OUT.

Mr. Debbis—So, Mr. Debbis, you have taken advantage of the Census to stand your family before the whole world. You have described me, the wife of your bosom, as a hopeless idiot and my mother as an incurable fanatic. And you thought your wickedness would never find you out! To think that poor trusting women should be victims to a base man.

Dobbs—I am not a base man; I'm a catcher. I caught you on the fly, and have been catching it from you and your mother ever since. I wish I could only catch myself out of the scrape.

"Autobiography" or reading character by the ears, is the latest fad. Lavater was the first to suggest that these were indications of mental temperament. The ear which most closely resembles that of a goat, with its tapering tip, is held to be the most beautiful. This is the ear of the old Greek sculptors. It is considered to be an unfailing indication of "a finely-touched nervous organization." When the top of the ear is oval it indicates a lovable, romantic disposition; when the hem of the ear is flat, as if ironed down, it indicates vacillation; the man who has it is cold in temper and mean in intellect; the woman is a flirt. When the ear is round rather than oval, it denotes an amorous, jealous, but treacherous nature, with quick perceptions, but defective in reasoning faculty and judgment. An ear with no lobes, which widens toward the top, and is soft, cunning and revengeful nature. Poets, painters, sculptors and men and women of lofty intellectuality have small ears, while gross, coarse persons have large, fleshy, dabby ones. Large, round ears, with a neat hem, well-carved, not flat, indicate strong will, bull dog tenacity, and a sullen disposition. Thriftless men and women always have small ears. Large, well-defined ears, without fat, are usually noticed on men who are eminent in organization, money-getting on a grand scale, etc. They are, however, never orators. Men of action and daring usually have small, round ears. An exercise in the top of the ear like a cock's comb, indicates a weak but obstinate character. An indentation, instead of an excessive dome, denotes irritability and quickness of temper, which is frequently associated with generous impulses. Large ears, without a hem, and drooping at the tip, indicate insolence, vanity, viciousness and a tendency to tyranny. A transparent, alabaster appearance indicates constitutional delicacy, and generally a consumptive tendency.

MUSTERED OUT.

HORTON.—At his home, near Rockport, N. Y., recently, Alonzo Horton, Co. H, 16th N. Y., aged 67. He also served in Co. C of the 1st Cavalry, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

BATES.—At his home, in Severance, Kan., of paralysis, Aug. 1, James A. Bates, Co. A, 1st Pa. Co. of the 1st Cavalry, aged 64. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by his comrades. He leaves a wife, and six children.

GARNEY.—At his home, in Marquette, Ill., July 31, John L. Garney, aged 48 years. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by his comrades. He leaves a wife, and six children.

GREEN.—At his home, in Alton, Pa., Aug. 23, A. J. Green, Co. B, 64th Pa., aged 46. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by his comrades. He leaves a wife, and six children.

NEESCH.—At his home, in New York City, July 22, Mrs. Constantine Neesche, 4th U. S. C., aged 61. She was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by her comrades. She leaves a husband, and six children.

MAZDA.—At his residence, on School street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aug. 1, James J. Mazda, Co. B, 1st Cavalry, aged 48. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by his comrades. He leaves a wife, and six children.

FIELD.—At his home, in Franklin, Mass., Aug. 12, Capt. William Field, aged 61. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by his comrades. He leaves a wife, and six children.

WATSON.—At his home, in Antioch, Ill., Ky., recently, Charles Watson, Co. B, 1st Cavalry, aged 61. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by his comrades. He leaves a wife, and six children.

GAFF.—At his home, near Danbury, Conn., Aug. 17, Wm. Gaff, Co. B, 1st Cavalry, aged 58. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by his comrades. He leaves a wife, and six children.

REIFF.—At his home, in Cumby, Pa., Aug. 1, Capt. William B. Reiff, Co. G, 1st Cavalry, aged 48. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by his comrades. He leaves a wife, and six children.

SAUNDERS.—At his home, in Stansbury, Mo., of consumption contracted in the service, Aug. 1, Capt. John Saunders, Co. A, 1st Cavalry, aged 48. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by his comrades. He leaves a wife, and six children.

BRITTON.—At his home, in Johnston, R. I., of a convulsive chill, Aug. 10, John W. Britton, Co. B, 1st Cavalry, aged 48. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by his comrades. He leaves a wife, and six children.

reduced to \$800. In 1884 it was made \$1,000, and in 1885 \$1,500. But he has never drawn more than \$200 a year of this latter sum, and on that he has paid his railroad fares and other traveling expenses. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, Governor of Indiana, is having trouble about his salary for the past quarter. He made a requisition upon the State Treasurer the other day, but that official stated that it could not be paid, as the State was compelled by law to hold the funds in its possession, subject to the demands of the benevolent institutions, there being only money enough now in the treasury to pay their running expenses till funds were due from the Comptroller. He then offered to refuse to pay his salary the basis of a suit against the Treasurer, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional, and discriminates against other officials of the State and in favor of the benevolent institutions.

Gen. Vessey, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, left Washington last week for St. Louis, Mo., Kearney, Neb., and other Western points, where some which are to be settled by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which the General is still a member, will come before the Grand Army's mission. Morrison, who left at the same time, but who was to stop over for awhile at his home in Illinois.

S. S. D. Almond, N. Y., claims to have been the last Union private in the Andersonville prison. He secured the rebel flag which had floated so long over that prison, and the wretchedness and misery it recalls, and he still has it in his possession. It is probably one of the most interesting relics of the civil war, and should have a place in some National collection, as it is rarely ever seen in the little village of Almond.

R. P. Wheeler died at Norfolk, Va., on the evening of Sept. 7. The cause of his death is due to the fact that he introduced a resolution at the Grand Army Convention at Annapolis, Md., last Spring, reflecting on the Confederate flag. Up to that time he had been doing a good business and was very popular with the citizens of Norfolk. The resolution he offered was in the nature of a petition to Congress to stop the manufacture of the rebel flag, which he termed a "sensational and vulgar action" against the people of Norfolk, and affected Wheeler's business to such an extent that he publicly denied being responsible for the resolution, and went back to his home at a Confederate celebration. It was afterwards found that he was the author of the resolution, and the rebels boycotted his business to such an extent that he sought relief in drink, which caused his death. Wheeler was a member of the 63d N. Y., and was Post Surgeon of the 1st Cavalry, Grand Army of the Republic.

Mrs. Glenn, the wife of James Glenn, a soldier in the 3d N. Y. Infantry, who was a nurse in the Grand Army of the Republic, died at Alexandria, Va., from the effects of a fall, Sept. 6, 1890, aged 83. She was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by her comrades. She leaves a husband, and six children.

Serg't J. Newton Terrell, of New Brunswick, N. J., Co. K, 11th N. Y., is Vice-President of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New Jersey, and also President of the local Grand Army of the Republic of New Brunswick. He attended the National Encampment at Portland, Me., in 1886 as an officer on Department Commander Norfolk's staff; in 1886 at San Francisco, Cal., on Department Commander Cole's staff; at Columbia, S. C., on Department Commander Grubb's staff; and at Boston this year. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was killed by his comrades. He leaves a wife, and six children.